

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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TO ADVERTISERS.**

FEBRUARY 22, 1916.

EXPENSIVE RIVERS BUT LESS
COMMERCE.

According to Congressman Frear, who has started a
fight against the rivers and harbors "pork barrel," the
government has spent on the improvement of the Mis-
sissippi, Ohio and lower Missouri rivers more than
\$200,000,000, an average of about \$65,000 a mile. And
in the face of this vast expenditure, he finds that less
than one-tenth of the old river commerce remains.
The actual traffic on these three rivers, he says, for an
average haul, throughout their length, reaches less than
1,000,000 tons.

The total tonnage of the Mississippi, Ohio and Mis-
souri, he says, is only five per cent of the commerce
handled in the harbor of Buffalo every year, and a
trifle more than two per cent of that handled by the
Superior-Duluth harbor in 1913.

The question naturally suggests itself, if the com-
merce of our big rivers steadily decreases in spite of
huge expenditures, is it worth while? Many experts
still have hopes of reviving and multiplying the former
glories of those streams. And possibly they are right.
But there is much to be said for the argument that ex-
penditures should be gauged largely by actual volume
of traffic rather than vague hopes for the future.

If this principle is applied to recent expenditures, we
get some ludicrous contrasts. Last year, for instance,
\$470,000 was allotted to the Brazos river in Texas,
which after 25 years of improvement had, in 1913, a
total traffic of 1,808 tons. At the same time, as Mr.
Frear shows, \$590,000 was allotted, altogether, to the
lake harbors of Superior-Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee,
Ashland and Calumet, with a traffic in 1913 of 74,420,
000 tons.

The moral, of course, is that the government should
take rivers and harbors out of politics and adopt a de-
finite policy of waterways improvement, to be carried
out by a permanent nonpartisan board of experts.

THE GENTLE COW AND HER SIX
BILLION GALLONS A YEAR.

The American cow gives six billion gallons of milk
every year, says the National Geographic society. It
sounds like a great deal to be used by even a nation of
102,000,000 people. We make vast quantities of cheese
and butter, exporting annually 728,000,000 pounds, less
than half of our total production.

Besides the milk and cream consumed on the farm,
our dairy products amount to \$600,000,000 a year. That
sum would go a long way toward maintaining an army
and navy even on the present European scale if we
may venture to mention such matters in connection
with so gentle and pacific a creature as the cow.

Other milk-using nations may worry about their
milk supply, but we have no cause for alarm. Even if
completely cut off from the rest of the world, as Ger-
many is, the United States would have milk sufficient
for all its needs.

But before we congratulate the cow on achieving
such preparedness let us recognize that mere quantity
is not enough. For peace or war there is room for
much improvement in the quality of the milk. Stables
should be absolutely clean; the milk that goes forth
to nourish the nation should be rich and pure, free
from dirt or tuberculosis and other disease germs. This
is the kind of preparedness we want of the American
cow.

EVERYTHING, SAVE THE CROAK.

For women only, we present this dictum of the Na-
tional Association of Merchant Tailors as to men's
frock coats:

"Green cloth, with wide red stripes; extreme evening
dress, wine colored coat with lavender vest. Green
always a prominent color."

Any lady catching us posing as a strawberry-breasted
frog has our full permission to take a shot at us with
anything she can throw.

PROPOSED PAGEANT AS LEADING
FEATURE OF CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Indiana's centennial commission is certainly to be
congratulated on its appointment of a chairman for
St. Joseph county. The South Bend Chamber of Com-
merce is also to be congratulated upon its clandestine
enthusiastic recommendations to the commission of
this chairman. If we may judge him by his attitude
toward the pageant committee as demonstrated at the
committee luncheon held Monday noon, and on previ-
ous occasions recently, there are few sources of ice
water to beat him. Having appointed the various com-
mittee chairmen, his purpose seems to be to make it
as hard for them to accomplish anything as possible.
But then, we suppose, they are his chairman and
have a right to hamper them with ice water, or what-
ever pleases.

The only point is that it would be too bad for St.
Joseph county, one of the five largest counties in the
state, to fall flat on this centennial celebration, merely
because the Chamber of Commerce in a moment of
particular anxiety to make sure of one particular
line of support for the county's centennial, shot a
blank shot in a star in the skies—and hit its reflection
in the bottom of a well. We are speaking in behalf of
the pageant committee in particular—the proposed
pageant having been undertaken on the theory that
it was to be the real big thing incident to the affair.
Public interest seems to be backing it up as a thing de-
sirable. Of course, it is not for us to press upon, one

way or the other, but we really do beg permission to
gratulate the public interest.

True, the pageant is bound to cost some money, but
notwithstanding that these are democratic years, the
general impression as given out by the bursting banks
is, that the country is not hard up for cash. One of
the biggest problems of the day is what to do with
the cash; to find safe investments for it. Expenditure
of a little of this surplus wouldn't hurt South Bend
or St. Joseph county in the least, even though it is,
as many contend, merely war fiat. We are doing a
great deal of talking these days about civic patriot-
ism. A little demonstration of our civic patriotism
could do us no great harm.

But pardon us. We did not mean to butt in. It is
merely because the pageant question seems to have
fallen quite exclusively on the shoulders of the pageant
committee, with such assistance as it may be able
to accumulate from around the edges, that we venture
any suggestions at all. We are anxious to be as serv-
iceable as possible, without intruding, for much as you
may doubt it, we have a little civic pride, and failure
of the St. Joseph county centennial celebration would
to us be most mortifying. We believe that there are
enough brains here, enough civic interest, and enough
good credit—under the plan that the committee now
has in mind,—to underwrite, over-write, and every
other kind of write, one of the best pageants that will
be seen in the state, and do it up right.

Welcome, or no, "them's our sentiments."

WHEN BRAINS ARE A BIGGER
ASSET THAN MONEY.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel
company, confesses to having paid one of his assistants
a bonus of \$1,000,000 last year in addition to his liberal
salary, and another a bonus of \$500,000. And Mr.
Schwab hasn't any apology to make for such princely
largesse. He's proud of it.

"Brains are a bigger asset than money," he explains.
"They are essential to any business, and should be paid
for by the corporations that profit by them."

When a stockholder criticised him for paying 20 per
cent of the profits to department managers before any
dividends were paid, Mr. Schwab asked him who had
seen the most successful profit-producer in the history
of the steel industry.

"Andrew Carnegie," replied the stockholder. Where-
upon Mr. Schwab reminded him that Carnegie used to
give away 50 per cent of his profits in bonuses.

It's a rather unusual way of looking at things, to
regard the brains of the men who are running a big
business as literally of more value than all the capital
that the stockholders have invested in that business.
But there's a great deal more to it than the ordinary
stockholder, or even the ordinary corporation executive
is willing to admit. And the fact that there are men
in positions of industrial power who have the courage
to act on that conviction is one of the most hopeful
things about modern big business. It shows ambitious
young men that, even if the growth of immense cor-
porations is crowding out opportunities for independent
enterprise, there is opportunity for recognition and
large reward in the bosom of the corporate giants.

And if Mr. Schwab's policy is carried to its logical
conclusion, there is opportunity for the workman, too.
"If any assistant or employee can be his own efforts ad-
ded to the prosperity of a concern," he says, "he should
share in that prosperity. Profit-sharing will settle the
labor problem eventually."

RARE AND SPLENDID AND WORTHY
OF GREAT PRAISE.

Now and then we run across exceptions to the es-
tablished rule that corporations are both soul-
less and heartless. But the exceptions are so few that
we like to make note of them when found. We have
now occasion to mention two at one time, a rare
phenomenon.

A fourteen-year-old messenger boy of Houston, em-
ployed by one corporation, was run over by a motor
truck of another corporation. The last mentioned cor-
poration sent him to a hospital, employed a trained nurse
and excellent physician, sent him flowers and delicacies
each day while he was ill, and provided an automobile
each time his mother wished to visit him.

The employing concern kept the boy's position open
for him, paid him full wages while incapacitated, and
put him back at work when he was fully recovered.
The lad's little mother now bursts forth in voluntary
song of praise for both concerns.

And they deserve it. You may say it was only their
duty. Perhaps so. But the fine thing was that some
controlling mind and hand probably sacrificed time
and energy worth much more, in dollars and cents,
than the money expended on the injured lad, to provide
the kindly attentions he received.

It was the thought more than the deed which counts.
It was applying the golden rule to big business. You
don't often see that, do you?

ANOTHER DANIEL HAS PASSED
SOME WISE JUDGMENT.

There's a police judge out west who is possessed of
the wisdom of a Solomon and the guile of a serpent.
A well-to-do and influential Japanese, driving his auto
without lights, ran over a workman, on his way home
to a family of six, and broke his arm.

The only charge made against the Japanese was the
violation of a trivial auto ordinance. But the wise
judge imposed a sentence of six months in jail; a
record-breaker, all right. Then he ingeniously re-
marked to the offender that he would be much dis-
posed to suspend sentence were it not that his gross
carelessness had thrown an honest man, a mother and
five little children upon charity.

The Japanese promptly volunteered to compensate
the injured man by paying his regular wages until
back at work.

Whereupon the sentence was suspended. That is
what we term stripping the ruffies off the robes of
justice. Don't you?

David Starr Jordan favors sending a peace party of
lawyers to Europe. By financing it, Mr. Ford can
solve Andy Carnegie's problem of a sure way to die
poor, anyhow.

Surgeon Gen. Gorgas wants 10,000 surgeons added to
the preparedness equipment. All right, but peace time
should be declared a closed season on verminiform ap-
pendices.

British exports for January increased \$595,000
pounds sterling. John Bull, master trader, isn't let-
ting a little thing like war interfere with his commerce
building.

Reported that Roosevelt will run, if republican states
nominate him. We just knew he'd be casting goo-goo
eyes at Cousin Bill Taft's Utah and Vermont.

Maybe Sir William Robertson, K. C., V. O. C. C. B.
and D. S. O., rose from the ranks, as reported, but it
sounds as if he rose from the alphabet.

The Lusitania controversy has been settled so many
times that it's hard to get up much interest in this
latest settlement.

Mrs. Pres't Wilson entertained the United States
supreme court justices, with Schumann-Heink as
singer. Rave mit "social simplicity."

THE MELTING POT

FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

TEMPUS FUGIT.

I gazed at a picture;
Was taken in my youth,
And felt that the camera
Had libeled the truth.

The things that I saw
Filled me with much woe
And my one question was:
"O, where did it go?"

My hair then was lengthy
And was well worth while,
It allowed me to comb it
In true high school style.

But alas it grieves me
That I must relate
Now my head is as bald
As a new china plate.

E. J. M.

China is positive proof that no-
body loves a fat man.

If this Jean Cronos keeps on writ-
ing these "You Know Me Al" letters,
some paper is going to hire him to
write a humorous column.

TOO TRUE.

After years of saving,
Toiling, slaving;
Months of denying,
Anxious buying,
He got his machine.

But it's still interned,
For he soon learned
That the price was high
And he couldn't buy
Enough gasoline.

E. J. M.

Things have changed even in war-
fare, for we see now that the best
fighter is the one that can get away
the faster. We will live to be a hero
yet.

With Other Editors Than Ours

TAXING THE EXPATRIATES.

(Philadelphia Record, Dem.)

The income tax was a long step
toward the paradise of finance min-
isters, in which the revenue is ob-
tained from too small a number of
taxpayers for their squeals to be of
any importance. When the majority
impose the taxes and a very small
minority pay them the way of the
exchequer is comparatively easy.
But Sen. Kenyon of Iowa proposes
a step considerably in advance of
this. He would impose smashing
big taxes on the revenues derived
from American investments and ex-
ported to expatriated owners, prin-
cipally the heiresses who have married
foreign titles, with a few male Amer-
icans who could not get titles by
marriage and, therefore, left the
country and sought them by other
means.

A good deal of money goes abroad
to support Lord Astor in Hever
castle and Cliveden house, and vari-
ous duchesses and countesses and
ladies of different degrees. If we
would grab a substantial portion of
it we have excellent uses for the
money, and there is not lacking
economic theory for the exaction.
The right of private property, be-
yond the products of one's own
hands, including the right of inher-
itance, is not a natural right, but an
artificial right conferred by society,
because on the whole it has been
found advantageous to give the in-
dividual the incentive of private own-
ership and the right of transmitting
his property to his heirs to move

him to save capital and invest it pro-
ductively.

But clearly our community de-
merits no benefit from the accumula-
tion of capital that the income
thereof should be sent to Europe.
The Vanderbilt millions, the Rocke-
feller millions, the Carnegie millions,
and a good many other millions, are
invested in transportation and in-
dustries in this country. They furnish
employment and supply the com-
munity with facilities of one sort or
another. The Astor millions are not
and never have been invested in the
active business of the country. They
serve no purpose whatever in the
economic life of the country.

The dowries of American heiresses
who have married abroad may be
invested in production and trans-
portation in this country, but the
revenue therefrom which is sent
abroad and spent in maintaining
castles and rivaling royalty in enter-
tainments is of no economic service
whatever to this community, and if
this use of property were the gen-
eral rule, instead of the exception,
the right of the individual to the
exclusive possession of property
would never have been recognized
by society.

Still it would look a little like con-
fiscation to take 28 per cent of the
American income of Lord Astor of
Hever, especially as the grateful
country which has granted him a
title is taking something like 35 per
cent of his income. Where two na-
tions are jockeying on a man's in-
come with steeply graduated income
taxes the danger that he will die
rich enough to be disgraced thereby
is considerably reduced.

The Public Pulse

Communications for this column
may be signed anonymously but must
be accompanied by the name of the
writer to insure good faith. No re-
sponsibility for facts or sentiments
expressed will be assumed. Honest
discussion of public questions is in-
vited, but with the right reserved to
eliminate vicious and objectionable
matter. The column is free, but be
reasonable.

KICK THEM OUT!

South Bend, Feb. 15, 1916.

Editor News-Times:

Is the U. S. senate going to swal-
low the threat of the armor plate
traitors, thieves and blackmailers to
raise the price of armor \$200 per
ton if the bill to provide government
armor plate passes?

We use the names above advisedly.
In 1894 the plate makers were
fined \$140,000 by Pres't Cleveland
for furnishing rotten plate for U. S.
ships that afterward had to fight in
the war with Spain. In 1896 they
were convicted of furnishing armor
plate to foreign nations at \$249 per
ton, when charging Uncle Sam \$540.
In 1916 they boldly appear in the U. S.
senate with a threat to blackmail
the government in \$20,000,000 if cer-
tain legislation is enacted, and they
can do it, as Sec'y Daniels says that
for years they have fixed the price
of plate to the U. S.

What has become of the dignity
and honor of the U. S. senate, when
treacherous robbers can walk in,
shake their fists under the senatorial
nose and threaten a holdup?

R. E. P.

IS A FAITH BY ITSELF.

Editor News-Times:

In the sermon by Rev. Bell that
was reported in your paper the early
part of the week he attempted to
couple Christian Science with Spiritu-
alism, Mormonism and "Russell-
ism," with the statement that only
those who do not understand the
Bible are members of such things.
Since there has been a persistent
effort on the part of some public
speakers to establish a relationship
between Christian Science and other
movements named, it will be well to
state that there is no connection or
association. Christian Science has
restored the works commanded by
Christ Jesus and performed by the
early Christians, and it must on that
account be the highest type of Chris-
tianity. Our critic shows by his state-
ments that he is not informed as to
the personnel of the Christian Sci-
ence church. A very large percent-
age of those prominent in the ranks
of the movement have been active
workers in the older churches, and
they were students of the Bible a
great many years before they turned
to Christian Science; although there
are many in the Christian Science
ranks who did not know the Bible
formerly.

A student of Christian Science who
is not a Bible student is an impossi-
bility. A fact known and acknowl-
edged by many people who have ob-
served the onward march of the
Christian Science church is that the
former Bible student becomes a more
diligent one the instant he turns to
Christian Science; the indifferent
Bible reader becomes a searcher
after the truths of the Bible; and
those who have never read the Word
become eager to learn its spiritual
treasures. That the writing of Mary
Baker Eddy have revealed the spiri-
tual truths of the scriptures to all
classes of students is proved beyond
all question in that the sinner is re-
formed, the sick are healed, and the
kingdom of heaven is declared unto
all mankind.

Yours very truly,
S. T. Downs,
Indianapolis, Feb. 18, 1916.

Members of Auten W. R. C. No.
14, are requested to be present at
7:30 Tuesday evening as a matter of
business is to be transacted before
Washington program. —Adv't.

To the Ladies of
South Bend

Our lady representative will call
at your home to show you what
Calumet Baking Powder will do
for you and why it is called the
cook's best friend.

The demonstration and test she will
make are interesting and instructive.
The test is not a comparative test of
the strength of different baking pow-
ders because the water glass test does
not show the strength of baking pow-
der that does not contain white of egg.
The test will, however, show the su-
periority of Calumet in other respects
and prove why it has solved all baking
problems in millions of homes. Calumet
is not only the best leavening agent
possible to make, but it is sold at a
popular price and is therefore an im-
portant factor in reducing the high cost
of living.

Calumet is manufactured in the
largest, finest and most sanitary baking
powder plant in the world, by experts
who make nothing but baking powder.
Calumet received the highest awards
for purity and efficiency at the world's
greatest pure food expositions at Chi-
cago in 1907, and at Paris, France, in
1912. Calumet contains only such
ingredients as have been officially
approved by the United States Food
Authorities.

The label on every can of Calumet
makes the explicit statement that "Food
prepared with Calumet Baking Powder
is entirely free from Rochelle Salts, Tar-
taric Acid, Alum or Ammonia." Labels
must tell the truth. No other baking
powder label makes this statement.
Calumet is guaranteed to be Pure in
the Can and Pure in the Baking. Try
Calumet once at our risk. Your money
back without question if it isn't the best
baking powder you ever used.

Calumet Baking Powder Co.
CHICAGO

\$1 and I. & M.

We are in on this Dollar Day
Sale.

Our Dollar Day Offering is
of special interest to everyone
whose home is not now wired
for electric lights.

We will wire your home for
One Dollar Down and a Dollar
a week—Pay Us as You Get
Paid.

This offer marks the beginning
of our special wiring sale—wire
now and take advantage of the
New Low Rates.

The Coupon will bring our
representative with complete de-
tails—no obligation on your part.
Just tear off, sign and send us the
Coupon.

I. & M.

INDIANA & MICHIGAN ELECTRIC CO.,
South Bend, Ind.

Your representative may call and give me
complete details on your Dollar Down Plan
of Wiring.

Name.....

Address.....

McGill's Dollar Day Bargains

Not a lot of old stock that we wish to get rid
of but real bargains that will make your visit to
this store a profitable one.

5-piece Silver Salad Sets
Steel Waste Baskets
30x60 Rag Rugs
Kitchen Ladder Stools
Steel Carpet Sweepers
27x54 Tapestry Rugs
Early English Pipe Racks
Early English Plate Racks
Steel Garbage Cans
Pillows
Hundreds of Pictures
High Chairs for baby

Child's Brass Costumer
Oak Smoker's Stand
Mahogany Smoker's Stand
Umbrella Stand
Child's Reed Rockers
Child's Porch Gate
Child's Oak Rocker
Child's Foot Stool
Tapestry Foot Stool
Brass Flower Vase
Child's Toilet Seat
Red High Chairs

Open Door, Sectional
Book Cases, per section \$1.00

THE BIG STORE McGill's MICHIGAN ST. OPP. AUDITORIUM